

ARMIES REPORT TWELVE-MILE ADVANCE AFTER VIOLENT ENCOUNTERS WITH ENEMY

WARNING TO BANKS BY M'ADOO AGAINST HOARDING MONEY

Secretary of Treasury
Threatens Severe Discipline
If Practice Continues.

GOOD LOANS REFUSED
WITHOUT NECESSITY

Telegrams Sent to Ten Banks in
Four Reserve Cities
in South.

UNREASONABLE RATES ASKED

Daily List of Institutions Maintaining
Excessive Reserves to
Be Published.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—Secretary McAdoo to-night adopted stringent measures to urge national banks to extend legitimate credit and charge normal interest rates on loans. He telegraphed to ten national banks in the four reserve cities in the South that their requests for additional crop moving funds from the Federal government would not be granted at this time, and made it clear that his action was taken in connection with reports of excessive interest rates and restriction of credit.

In a statement made public with the telegram Mr. McAdoo declared there was an extraordinary hoarding of money by banks throughout the country, and piling up of reserves without occasion. He said reports to the Comptroller of the Currency showed money hoarding has been carried on by banks to an extreme degree, and announced he expected to focus attention upon the guilty banks by issuing a daily list of those with excessive reserves.

Although the Federal government has no power over State banks or trust companies, the Secretary explained, State bank superintendents would be asked to furnish available information on money hoarding in such institutions. He characterized money hoarding by banks as the enemy most likely to impair confidence and injure business.

TELEGRAMS SENT
TO BANKS IN SOUTH
Secretary McAdoo gave off the following telegram, which he sent to ten national banks in four reserve cities in the South:

"I have decided not to deposit the second installment of crop-moving funds with your bank at this time. You can, however, if you desire, withdraw one-half of the securities deposited by you, and use them as security for the issue of loans. I am informed that many banks in your State are refusing to make any loans for crop-moving purposes, and that in many cases good loans are rejected or unreasonable rates of interest are asked. I am also informed that many banks which have taken out additional currency are hoarding it in spite of great demands for money. I trust you are not doing this. I shall withdraw all government deposits from banks charging excessive rates of interest, or which refuse reasonable accommodations, and I shall refuse to issue so-called emergency currency to any bank making use of it on unreasonable terms for the benefit of the business community. It is essential in the present situation that every bank pull together in an unselfish spirit for the good of the country. I, of course, expect the banks to make a reasonable charge for accommodations. My point is that the charge must be reasonable, and the operation and help of the Treasury will not be extended on any other basis."

"The reports of national banks," said Secretary McAdoo, "showing excessive hoarding of money by many national banks in various sections of the country, I am astonished that so many of the national banks are pursuing a course so contrary to the public interest, and so indefensible from any point of view. There is neither occasion nor necessity for it."

TO ISSUE LIST OF BANKS

NOW HOARDING MONEY

"Full reports have not yet been received by the controller, but they are coming in daily. I intend to begin issuing daily a list of the banks which are hoarding money by maintaining excessive reserves, in order that the country may know how they are performing their public duties. The reports of national banks are public property anyway, and while they have been published in their respective committees, the significance of their statements is not generally understood. The public does not know how to analyze them. My purpose is to focus attention upon the excessive reserves carried by those banks, for the reserves indicate whether or not the banks are using their full resources for the relief and accommodations of business in their respective communities. It is a matter of extreme regret that the government has not the power to exact similar statements from the State banks and trust companies throughout the country, because I am satisfied, from certain reports which have come to me, that many of the State banks and trust companies, like many of the national banks, are hoarding money and refusing to extend legitimate credits. I shall ask the superintendents of banks in the various States to co-operate with the government by supplying reports of the condition of the State banks and trust companies."

"The banks that are hoarding money should discontinue such action, more than any other agency, tend to impair confidence and injure business. If all the banks of the country will do their duty in the present circumstances by extending legitimate credits at reasonable rates of interest, the most

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Rheims—
In the distance the
Cathedral of Notre Dame
greatly damaged during the bombardment.

CARRANZA IS DISAVOWED AS FIRST CHIEF BY VILLA

Sudden Break Between Mexican
Leaders Causes Profound Sensation
in Washington.

RESULT OF OREGON ARREST
Neither Former Fighting General
Nor His Delegates Will Participate
in Convention Called to Designate
a Provisional President.

Villa Announces His Independence

EL PASO, September 23.—General Francisco Villa, dominant leader in Northern Mexico, to-night announced the central government headed by Venustiano Carranza, and announced his independence in a statement sent to the Associated Press.

This placed the State of Chihuahua in open revolt against the party in power at Mexico City as well as Sonora, the next border state to the west, where Governor Mayaguez previously had proclaimed his independence of the Constitutional party as represented by Carranza.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—General Villa has telegraphed General Carranza disavowing the latter as first chief of the Constitutional army in charge of executive power in Mexico. This was announced in a telegram from General Carranza to-night to the Constitutional agency here.

General Villa at the same time announced that neither he nor his delegates would participate in the national convention called for October 1 at Mexico City to designate a Provisional President.

The exchange of telegrams resulted from Carranza's order to re-establish railroad communication between Aguas Calientes and Torreón, until he could learn whether or not General Obregon, commander of the division of the Northwest was held under arrest by Villa.

After receiving a long message from Carranza, Rafael Zubaran head of the Constitutional army at the Mexican embassy, authorized the following statement:

"Contrary to Villa's denial that he had arrested General Obregon, the official reports from Mexico City to-day make clear that he is still being held in the territory controlled by Villa's forces."

"In view of this unjustifiable act on Villa's part, Carranza took precautionary measures to protect the situation, giving orders to discontinue temporarily service to the north of Aguas Calientes. Thereupon Villa asked the first chief for an immediate explanation of this act. Carranza answered that before he would vouchsafe an explanation he demanded on Villa's part an explanation of Villa's conduct in unwarrantably holding General Obregon."

"Instead of giving to Carranza a satisfactory explanation, Villa informed the first chief that he had given orders to halt Obregon at Torreón, and that the forces under Villa's command would not be represented at the national convention to be held in Mexico City October 1. In conclusion, Villa said he no longer recognized Carranza as the first chief of the constitutionalists."

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CLAYTON TRUST BILL READY FOR CONGRESS

After Months of Consideration in
Both Houses, Conferees Agree on
Final Report.

COMBINATION OF FEATURES OF BOTH
SENATE AND HOUSE MEASURES—PROVIDES
PUNISHMENT OF INDIVIDUAL
OFFICERS VIOLATING LAWS.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The Clayton antitrust bill, second of the administration trust legislative measures, at last is ready for final consideration of Congress, after many months of deliberation in both houses. Conferees agreed upon their final report to-day, completing a measure that is a combination of features of both Senate and House bills.

Primarily, the bill would, as urgently suggested by President Wilson, punish individual officers of corporations violating the trust laws of the country. This section would provide that any director, officer or agent of a corporation violating the antitrust laws, or who might aid or counsel such violation, should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Important changes made in the measure as left the Senate relate to interlocking directorates, and exclusive contracts dealing in securities or supplies. The conferees restored the House section prohibiting interlocking directorates of bank directors with an amendment to provide:

"That from and after two years following the passage of the act, no person shall at the same time be a director or other officer or employee of more than one banking association or trust company in cities of more than 200,000, which has deposits, capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregating more than \$5,000,000."

THE HOUSE BILL FIXED THE CAPITAL LIMITATION AT \$2,500,000 AND CONTAINED NO INTERLOCKING ALSO.

Interlocking also would be prohibited of directors in competitive corporations having a capital of more than \$1,000,000, if elimination of the competition would constitute a violation of the trust laws. Railroad directors would be prohibited from serving as directors of corporations dealing in securities or supplies in excess of \$50,000 a year, except through competitive bidding under regulation of Interstate Commerce Commission.

The provision to prohibit exclusive or "tying" contracts follows the spirit of the Walsh amendment to maintain independence of retail dealers. It would make it unlawful to lease or make a sale or contract for sale of goods on the condition, agreement or understanding that the lessee or purchaser shall not use or deal in the goods of a competitor of the lessor or seller, where the effect of such a transaction may substantially lessen competition or tend to create monopoly. No specific penalty is fixed.

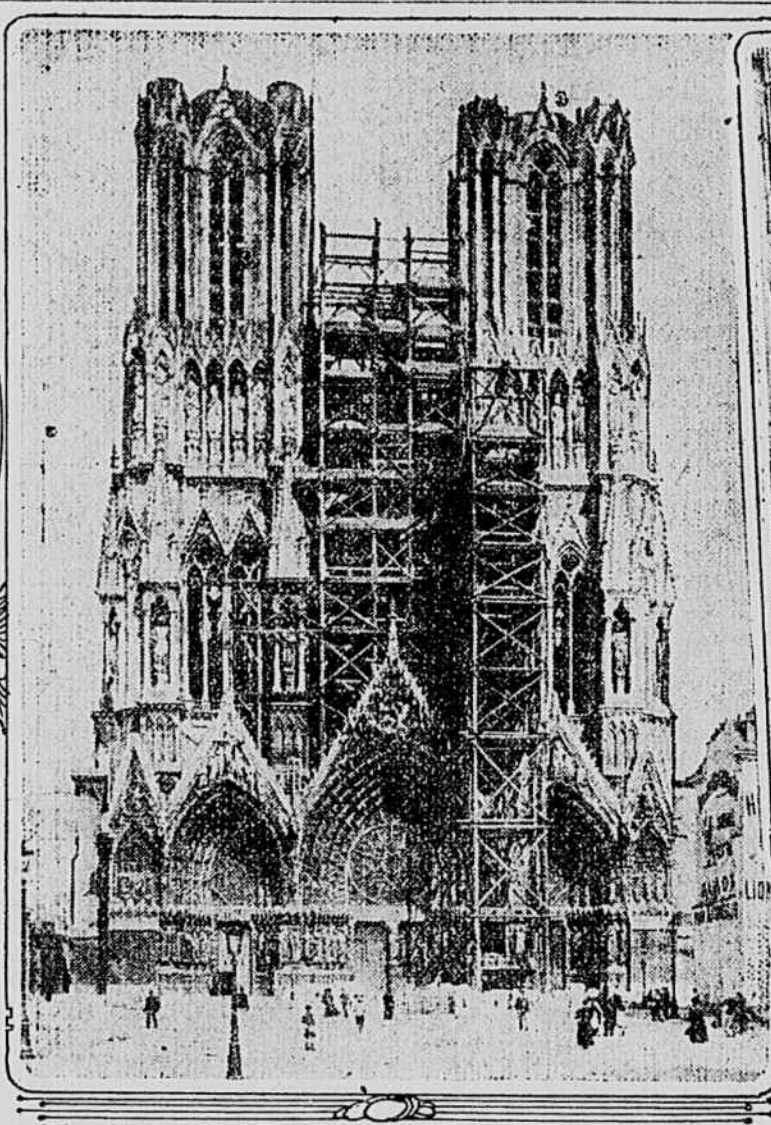
Price discrimination between purchasers would be prohibited by the bill. Holding companies would be prohibited, when requirement of corporations by another would create monopoly or substantially lessen competition.

Labor, agriculture and fraternal organizations are exempted from the provisions of the law, and labor is declared not to be a commodity. A provision growing out of the New Haven Railroad difficulties would make it a felony for any officer or director of a corporation to willfully misapply its funds or to willfully permit them to be misapplied. This is made punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 or by imprisonment for not less than one year or more than ten years, or both.

Provisions modifying and liberalizing the injunction laws were retained practically as agreed upon in the Senate. Trial by jury is provided in cases of indirect contempt.

Senator Cullerton submitted the conference report to the Senate late to-day.

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The Cathedral-Dombed by the Germans—
The famous and stately Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Rheims, regarded as the most beautiful structure produced by the "Middle Ages." Standing on a prominence, which could be seen even from the suburbs, the ancient cathedral, founded in 1211, was picked out by the German gunners directing the fire of the huge siege guns during the bombardment of Rheims. The French government has prepared a note to all the Powers, protesting the damage of the famous house of worship as an act of vandalism.

LORD KITCHENER FORCED FRENCH CABINET TO QUIT

Great Britain's Minister of War Made
Bitter Complaint Against Dilatory
Commander.

PLACED HIS ARMY IN JEOPARDY
Poincare, Threatened With Practical
Withdrawal of English Forces
Unless Decisive Action Is Taken,
Compels His Advisers to Resign.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The Evening World publishes to-day an interview with Dr. Fred S. Mason, of New York, who returned on the Olympic, in which the physician claims to have been informed by a high French official of Boulogne that it was Lord Kitchener, British Minister of War, who forced the resignation of the French Cabinet shortly after the outbreak of the war. Dr. Mason, according to the Evening World, is a close friend of Surgeon-General Bell of the British expeditionary force in France.

General Bell introduced him to the French official, Dr. Mason said, and the following is a report of the facts as they were told to him. After the first day's fighting and when the overwhelming forces of the Germans threatened to surround the entire British expeditionary force, General French sent an earnest appeal for aid to the French military commander of that district. He asked that 40,000 French troops be rushed to his assistance at once.

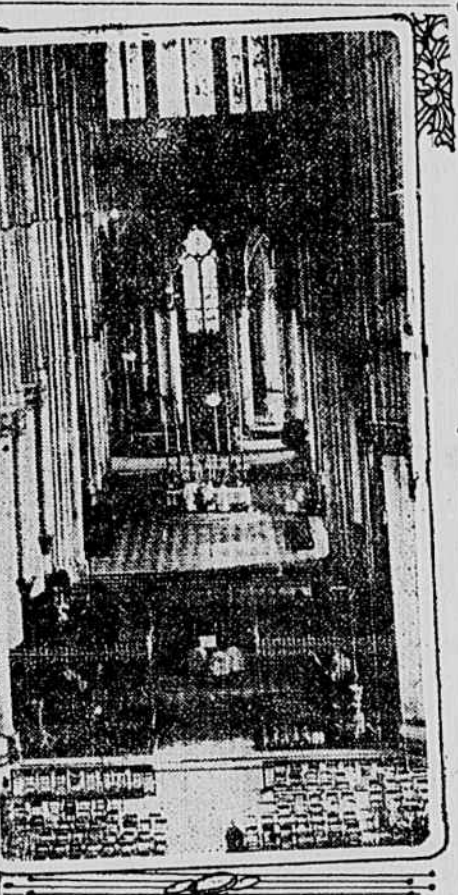
"When 100,000 British under General French were opposed by 225,000 Germans, General French saw that he was in a desperate situation. After the first day's fighting and when the overwhelming forces of the Germans threatened to surround the entire British expeditionary force, General French sent an earnest appeal for aid to the French military commander of that district. He asked that 40,000 French troops be rushed to his assistance at once."

"Lord Kitchener was furious. He made a secret trip to Paris, and laid his complaint against the dilatory French commander before President Poincare and the French War Minister. The latter, who was a friend of the general, complained against, refused to punish him, and threatened to make practical withdrawal of the British expeditionary forces from the field, unless the general were court-martialed."

"President Poincare later to make every concession to Lord Kitchener, forced the resignation of his whole Cabinet, which was disposed to back up the War Minister in opposition to the general. The resignation was made about a week after the battle of Mons. A very serious crisis in the affairs of the allies was thus averted, and Kitchener triumphed."

MRS. PINCHOT'S WILL FILED

Leaves \$324,000 Each to Sons, Gifford and Amos R. Pinchot.
NEW YORK, September 23.—The will of Mrs. Mary Eno Pinchot, who died on August 22, at Saugatuck, Conn., was filed to-day for probate. Her estate is estimated at about \$1,142,000. Mrs. Pinchot's sons, Gifford Pinchot and Amos R. Pinchot, each receives \$324,000 and one-third of the residuary estate. The remaining one-third goes to her daughter, Antoinette Eno Johnston, of London, England.



The Nave and Choir—
Here is the nave of the famous Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Rheims, where some priceless tapestry, fourteen pieces dating back to 1530, representing scenes from the life of the Virgin. The historic edifice had been turned into a hospital for wounded Germans, and in order to secure the safety of the edifice, but the Red Cross flag flying from its spires was ignored by the German gunners directing the siege guns.

MORE THAN 1,100 LOST IN NORTH SEA DISASTER

Of 2,200 Men on Destroyed British
Cruisers, Only 1,000 Are
Accounted For.

FURTHER RESCUES POSSIBLE
Reports Received by German Admiralty
Show That Submarine U-9
Accomplished Work of Destruction
Singlehanded.

LOWESTOFF, September 23 (by way of London, 7:25 P. M.).—So far as can be ascertained, 1,067 officers and men were saved out of a total of 2,200, who were on board the three British cruisers when they were sunk by a German submarine yesterday.

A trawler arrived here to-day with thirty-four survivors, including two officers. As far as can be determined, the three ships—the Aboukir, the Hogue and the Cressy—carried crews totalling 2,200 men. Of the total, 1,133 appears to have been lost.

The survivors are accounted for as follows:
At Harwich, 505; on British ships, 220; at Ymuiden, Holland, 308; at Lowestoft, 34.

It is possible that other Lowestoft fishing trawlers have made further rescues. The trawler which arrived here to-day saw the three cruisers sink, and rescued 350 men, who, with the exception of thirty-four, were transferred to warships. The captain of the trawler says that the first cruiser attacked sank in three minutes, the second in eight minutes, and the third as quickly as the first.

ACCOMPLISHED BY ONE
SUBMARINE, SINGLEHANDED
BERLIN, September 23 (via wireless to Staville, L. L.).—Reports received by the German admiralty show that the destruction yesterday of three British cruisers in the North Sea was accomplished by the German submarine U-9, singlehanded.

The German submarine U-9 was built in 1910 at Danzig. She is of 300 tons, and her armament consists of three eight-inch torpedo tubes and two one-pounder guns. Her speed submerged is eight knots, while on the surface she travels at the rate of thirteen knots an hour.

NAMES OF U-9'S CREW
WILL BE PUBLISHED.

AMSTERDAM (via London) September 23 (8 P. M.).—Unofficial reports from Berlin say a single submarine, the U-9, carried out the successful raid against the British fleet in the North Sea, in which the cruisers Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy were sunk.

This account says the first attack was directed against the Aboukir, which sank in five minutes. The other two British cruisers then began the work of rescuing their comrades. In another three minutes the Hogue sank. Then the Cressy foundered.

Submarine U-9, the report adds, evaded pursuit and the hope was expressed in Berlin that she had reached a place of safety.

The report that five submarines took part in the attack of which were sunk, is false, the statement says, and adds that the names of the U-9's crew of twenty men will be published.

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GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED AFTER HEAVY FIGHTING

Progress Made in Region of
Lassigny, With No Change
Elsewhere.

WARNING TO PUBLIC
BY MILITARY EXPERTS

Must Not Ignore Teuton Efforts
to Force Barrier at More As-
ailable Points.

RUSSIANS MOVING STEADILY

In Galicia Apparently Have Pre-
mised Pretty Well Sur-
rounded.

Status of Warfare Remains Unchanged

Again the status of the warfare on the long Western front remains unchanged, according to the official report of the French War Office. The battle has developed into a war of attrition, with the allies in the main repulsed, and the German attacks against the strongly entrenched positions of the Germans, which are fortified with large and small artillery pieces and hedged about with barbed wire entanglements. The French report says in these circumstances progress necessarily must be slow.

In the eastern war zone the Russians report that they are still pursuing the retreat about twelve miles in Galicia, while on the German front the German and Russian armies are in close contact, but no engagement has occurred.

A news dispatch says the Serbians have retaken Blagoya from the Austrians, and that in the fighting the losses were heavy.

A news agency dispatch is authority for the statement that the Germans have entrenched and mined approaches to Brussels, and also are fortifying the region around Ath, northwest of Mons, to prevent the Belgians from attacking the Germans, should a retreat from France be forced.

In reply to Germany's protest against Chile's violation of neutrality by permitting the use of her ports to land on her soil, Chile said she was unable to defend her neutrality.

A German official report says U-9, the submarine that sank the British cruisers, lost 150,000 men killed and 50,000 captured.

LONDON, September 23 (9:40 P. M.).—The battle of the Aisne seems to be waiting on the outcome of the attempt of the allies to outflank the German right wing. At any rate, the French official report late to-day, while it speaks of an advance made by the allies' left in the region of Lassigny—and unofficial reports say that this advance was made by the allies' left—simply records the repulse of several violent attacks by the Germans, and the fact that elsewhere the situation remains unchanged. Military experts, however, warn the public not to let the German efforts to force the French barrier chain at its most assailable points.

It requires a lot of patience to wait for the result of this battle, but no confident are the English and French that their armies will be successful that they are not much worried.

In Galicia, the Russians are pushing steadily on toward Przemyśl. They apparently have that place pretty well surrounded by now, for, following the capture of Jaroslaw, they announced to-day the occupation of Wislok, on the Hungarian border southwest of Przemyśl, and an important station on the railway, which runs from the Russian army which advanced from Lemberg by the southern route to cut off the retreat of the Austrian army through the Carpathians. It also is another link in the chain which the Russians are drawing around the fortresses of Przemyśl and Cracow.

IN CLOSE TOUCH
WITH GERMAN FORCES
On the German frontier the Russians are in close touch with the German forces, according to their report, but no fighting has occurred.

The Servians record almost daily successes. This time it is the capture of Lubovna, on the River Drina. The event of the day has been the flight of British naval aeroplanes from Antwerp to Dusseldorf, approximately a distance of 500 miles, in the course of which they dropped bombs on the Zeppelin sheds of the German aerial fleet which would co-operate with the German navy in case of a raid on England.

The official bureau intimates that the flight was undertaken as a warning to the Germans that if any more bombs are dropped on unfortified towns in Belgium or France, the allies can retaliate. It is likely the warning also is intended to include London, which has been expecting a visit from the Zeppelins.

It has not been possible yet to make up rolls of the losses in the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy by German submarines, but thus far, out of 2,200 officers and men on the ships, 1,067 have been accounted for, and it is hoped trawlers and other vessels will bring in the survivors.

The landing of some of the survivors in Holland has raised the question as to whether they must be interned. It has been taken for granted that this would be the case, but the point is now brought forward that they really are shipwrecked sailors and entitled to the